ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Capture of the White and Mamelon lowers.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

EVACUATION OF ANAPA BY THE RUSSIANS.

Recall of the French Troops from Kertch

Particulars of the Last Meeting of the Vienna Conference.

Important Circular of the Prussian Government.

PROCRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

teresting Situation of the Empress Eugenic

TR. PILLMORE PRESENTED AT COURT.

CORSOLS 91 1-2.

COTTON FIRM-BREADSTUFFS DULL. 600., 600.,

soon after 11 e'clock A. M. of Saturday, the 18th of June, arrived about one o'clock this morning. Th Bal-

The United States mell steemer Arago, from New York, arrived at Cowes Friday merping, the 15th.

The screw steamer Gran to State arrived at Liverpool Saturday morning, June 16. By this arrival we have some information respecting the allied successes before sebastopol, but as letters lag ten days behind the telegraphic despatches, we know mothing beyond the few words published by government.

From these it would appear that the fight for the Mamelon was obstinate—not ifewer than 5,000 men being put hors du combat—and the success was complete, sixty-two guns having fallen into the hands of the

Prench. An important element in the victory is that the French from their new position can reach the ships in the harbor of Sebastopol. Copious details are to hand of the attack on Kertsch; also telegraphic announcements of further successes in the Sea of Azoff, where the fieets attacked and destroyed the stores at Tagaurog, Marioupol and Genitsch. Accounts of these last exploits are rather meagre. A boat expedition, to be conveyed in steamers to the shallow water, is fitting out in all haste at Portsmouth; destination supposed to be Perekop. On the Tokewaya and in the Baltic we have no new move-

The Russians are stated (but doubtful) to have eva-

Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia in the event of Alexander's decease

The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthmus of Perekop.

Miss Nightingale is on her way to England on board the Cunard steamer Jura. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is resommended to resruit her strength at home for a season.

We have interesting news of the Empress of France. Mr. Fillmore is quite a lion at the English court.

Admiral Boxer is dead. He is succeeded by Adm'ra The Vicercy of Egypt is enrolling a force of 5,00 clacks in the Soudan.

Strachap, Paul & Co., London bankers, and Halford & Co., navy agents, London, have failed—the former in half a million sterling.

In trace generally a more cautious feeling appears to have succeeded the spirit of speculation, although nothing of an adverse nature has occurred.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discoun from 4 per cent, at which it had stood since the 3d of May, to 3% per cent. Money continued easy. Continuental exchanges again showed more firmness. Bullion decreased £25,000.

cotton market has be during the week; but as beiders did not press their cot-ton for sale, prices were maintained, and closed firm. The Manchester market had been somewhat irregularly Breadstuffs were very dull, at a considerable decline.

THE WAR.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE MAME.

LON AND WHITE TOWER.

In order to form a correct notion of the operation of the allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopel, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is a ware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the see, these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal battsties of the besiging armies are erected. The ravine farthest to the northeast, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Intermann attack, is that descending to the carvening harbour. It was at one time intended by the allies to take possession of the whole of the morth ridge do wn to the careening harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravines with great determination, and established two works on the slope of it—one at 800 yards, and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel. These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the allies, for Polisaier's despatch of June 9th, says, "the enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the careening bay. This is an important position, commanding the things in port, and almost intercepting the entrance to the town. The heat ridge is that on which the Maiakoff tower stands, and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mite and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the allies. The Victoria stack carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the tower, and about five hundred yards in front of it, is the Mamelon, which is described as commanning the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7. The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the few work in measury on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high seemi-circular parapet of earth, pierced with treve embrasures and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the

we now proceed to give the omicial accounts of these operations:—
Gen. Pelissia's first despatches are quite dramatic.
Junn 6.—10 P. M.—To day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to morrow, please God, we will take them!

Junn 6.—11 P. M.—At half past six our signals for asmuti were given, and one hour afterwards our eagles floated ever the Mamelon Vert and over the two redoubts of Carcening Bay. The artillery of the onemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners: Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side, our allies, with their usual recolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed (the most admirable devotion and intre-pidity.

bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Lord Haglan's despatch we have already received via Halifax, as follows:—

Before Sebastopol, June 7.—The formitable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening the French attacked and carried the White Work and the Mamelon. The whole operation was most brilliant. Great gallantry was displeyed on al sides. Casualties not yet known.

Tha next despatch was the following:—

June 8.—The success of last night was very complete, and the gallantry and steadiness of the troops cannot be to highly spoten of. The Freech succeeded in securing the worst of the Mamelon, and those on its right, called the Currages Blanc, and in those they took sixtled games, including eight cohorns and four huntred prisceers. Nothing could be more brilliant than the advance of our allies. We have lost 400 men in killed and wounded.

Later accounts states that the Brithish loss was 11 officers killed, namely—Cotonel Shearman, Majors Bayley and Dickson, Captains Mal'er, Forstor, Corbett Wasy, Lieutenants Laurence, Stene, Macheli, Lorrey, 150 private men tilled, 510 wounded, and 15 missing. It is singuise that Lerd Raglan cmits to mention how the British were enuaged, or if they were engaged at all General Pellissier's despatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works in the quarry.

Pellissier's latest despatches are Juna 10, 11 30 P. M.—The combat, of the 7th was more adventageous for an than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 612 prisoners, (of whom 20 are officers,) and 73 pieces of cannon.

June 10, 11 30 P. M.—The combat, of the 7th was more adventageous for an than I at first announced. It placed in our hands 612 prisoners, (of whom 20 are officers,) and 73 pieces of cannon.

June 10, 11 P. M.—We are consolidating curselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Puss'an mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther up. We are preparing new batteries.

(Signec)

PRINCE GORTCOHAEOFF'S ACCOUNT.

JUNE 6— Evening.—Prince Gortschakeft telegraphs to St. Fetersburg, evening of 8th June:—'After two days of heavy bombardment three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamtohatha, Seienghinak and Valhyaia, and a battery between Selenghinak and bastion No. 1. (Our troops retuck the Kamtohatha redoubt but the French poured in Ireah reserves, and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery—the French bolding a ledgment mear—whence we hope to drive them. Our evidiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we have taken 275 men and seven officers prisoners, as well as two French cannon."

HEIGHTS OF THE TCHERNAYA. HEIGHTS OF "HE TCHERNAYA.

The French lines are now so far advanced that the allied caralry water their horses in the Tchernaya without molestation. The Russians do not show in force, they bave constructed two batteries, one towards the bridge, and the other on one of the spurs running out from the ridge of Intermans. On the allied side a work bas been constructed for the defence of the bridge. Access to the river certainly secures water, but the position is described, in correspondence from the camp, as "more advantageous in a moral than strategical point of view."

OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The despatches of the allied commanders, detailing the operations in the Sea of Azoff, are published, but contain acthing material not bitherto made known.

Admiral braat sends a despatch to his government, in which he relates that explesive machines were sank by the Russians in the Straits, but were not fired.

Redechid Pasha's despatch contains nothing additional. Other despatches are to hand, from the officers commanding the various ships that took part in the actions; and in a letter from Admiral Lyons, the following important passage occurs:

Sir George Brown confidently expects that by the 7th instant Yenikale will be in such a state of defense as fully to justify his leaving it in charge of the Ottoman troops now there, under command of Hadji Reschid Pacha, and that the British and French forces will be at liberty to proceed to the attack of Anapa and Soudjak Kaleh, in order to drive the enemy out of his last holds on the coast of Circassia.

Telegraphic accounts state that the Russians have already abandoned Anapa, and are supposed to have crossed the Kouban. This requires confirmation.

CONTINUED AND FURTHER SUCCESSES.

CONTINUED AND FURTHER SUCCESSES.

TAGANEOG, MARIOUPOL AND GHEISK ATTACKED.
The British Admiralty make public the following:—
Captain Lyons, of the Miran's, and Captain Sedaiges
(French). report that the naval operations against faganrog, Marioupol and Gheisk, which took place on the
3d, 5th and 5th of June, have perfectly successed. The
public buildings and numerous government magazines
of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense
loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The
operations were conducted with great rigor and rapidity,
the allies having only one man wounded, although epposed by 3,500 solicies at Taganrog.

Details could not be received in England before the
18th or 19th of June.

THE BALTIC.

THE BALTIC.

THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT.

On June 8th, the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the bay from shore to shore. Admiral Bundas had gone in very close with the surveying steamer Merlin, and afterwards with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was interred that the citizens were celebrating either a fête day, or the visit of some distinguished person. some distinguished person.

Admiral Baynes' (English) squadron, numbering fif-teen sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 13th inst.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

A further paper, containing the final protocol of the Vienna Conference, and the close of that acgotiation, has been laid before the English Parliament, and puts us in peasesion of the closing scene. Gount Buol having requested the Plenipotentiaries to assemble at his office on the 4th of June, proceeded to state that, as a last resource, Austria was prepared to make another proposition to settle by way of compromise the disputed point of the limitation of the Russian naval force in the Riack Sea. In the eleventh conference, held on the 19th of April, M. Dround de Linuys had suggested that, as Russia peremptorily objected to treat with the other great powers on the limitation of her own naval forces, an expedient might be found to meet this difficulty, by bringing about a direct arrangement between Russia and the Forte to adjust the balance of their respective forces, which arrangement about have the same validity and effect as the general acts of the Conference To this was added Lord John Russell's remark of March 19th, that the most admissible terms of peace would be those which should combine the honor of Russia with the security of Europe. Upon these hints the Austrian Cabinet constructed its final scheme, namely:

Firstly—That the great Powers should bind them-

bine the honor of Russis with the security of Europe. Upon these hints the Austrian Cabinet constructed its final scheme, namely:—

Firstly—That the great Powers should bind themselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and should bind themselves to consider every act or event of a nature to infringe upon it as a question of European meerest.

Secondly—That the plenipotentiaries of Russis and Turkey should propose, by common agreement to the Conference, the equal amount of the effective naval stores to be kept by them in the Black See, such amount not to exceed the number of Russian ships now affoat in that see, and that this agreement should form an integral part of the general treaty; the straits to remain closed, but each of the other Powers to be authorized by firman te station two frigates in the Black Ees, and in case of hostilities, the Sultan to open the passage to all the naval forces of his allies.

The Ruscian envoys, on their part, were willing to refer the question to the consideration of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, they themselves not being authorized to assent to such a proposition without further instructions. The French and English plenipotentiaries merely repeated that their instructions were aircady exhausted, that they considered the Conference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in a new shape the very same principle which Russia had ference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in a new shape the very same principle which Russia had formally rejected at the previous meetings of the Conference. Upon this the assembly broke up, and the negotiations were terminated.

The Brus els Independance Belge intimates that, connected with the recent auccesses of the Allies in the Crimes, the Conferences will be re opened at Pagis. The British press contradict this, but the Independance has many times given the first intimation of diplomatic probabilities.

many times given the first intimation of diplomatic probabilities.

SEBASTOPOL AND THE ORIMEA.

[From the London's to "June 14.]
It seems impossible that Sebastopul can hold out much longer. The official despatches from Kertch state that recently large convoys of grain and flour have been regnizely despatched thence to Sebastopol. Our readers cannot have forgotten the graphic description gives in a recent letter of our adecial correspondent in the camp above Sebastopol, of the array of wagons and piles of sacks, apparently containing grain or flour, which he could see through hie glass on the heights to the north of the harbor.

These were, there can be no doubt, the Kertch convoys; and this sources, whence Sebastopol would appear to have been exclusively provisioned of late, is now out off. We are not disposed to build on the unauthenticated rumors which have been flying about Sebastopol, of despatches captured at Kertch witch contain most lamentable accounts of the ravages of disease among the garrison of Sebastopol. But there are two passages in the cess munication of our special correspondent, which we publish to day, that are pregnent with monaing. On the 26th nit, be writes:—

"The Russians have been burying an unusual number of dead on the north side the last few days. These burish sees on that side of the harbor are exposed to our view, and with a good glass not only the recent graves can be distinguished, but alse the parties at work excavating or performing the last rites of sepulture."

On the 28th he again remarks:—

work excavating or performing the last rites of sepulture."
On the 28th he again remarks:—
"The Russians are still observed to be very busy about
the graveyards, on the north side of the harbor."
At the highest of the three grave-fields—for the term
"graveyards" is hardly appropriate, as they are not enclosed—as many as seven carts were observed to be
standing at one time to day. Several parties also have
been neticed making fresh graves.

These interments are not of the soldiers who have
fallen in battle, for they are uniformly buried where
they fall."
Our correspondent, therefore, naturally concludes
that the numerous dead carried out to the "gravefields" on the north of Sebastopol have been, to a great
extent, the victims of disease. It is beyond dispute,
then, that the garrison are being assailed by slokness
and famine from within, at the same time that they are

pressed by their human cosmics from without. And this pressure from without must now be sensibly felt.

After the cypture of the Mamelon, and the works actencing from to to to Carcening Say, that part of Sebastopol, with its is situated on the seast edds of the milisary harbor, cannot be much longer tensole. Its capture will deprive the Russians of their arcensia and priacipal barracks; and what is scarcely of less importance, it will have the ables, whose eith committee in the inlet of Sebastopol, demeded of all shelter from the shot and shelfs of the allien. Alressive Sebastopol totters to its tell. Nor is the position of the Russia Crimean army in the file much more secure A simultanes us advance of the allien. Alressive Sebastopol totters to its tell. Nor is the position and kertch sould compel it to concentrate itself upon Simplification of the same famine that is already tealing so fearfully on the same famine that is already the ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already the ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already the ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to ling so fearfully on the same famine that is already to the familian to line so the same familian and the same land to the familian so the familian should be madessed to retore any territory south of the land of the land of the line of the land south of the land south of the land should be madessed to retore any territory south of this line to her. Sebastopol, a Britian Minister had colared, is a standing manner to ret

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA. Copies of the following Prussian despatch, addressed to Count Areim, unier date of May 23, have been forwarded to all the representatives of Prussian in Gormany, to keep them on courant of the sentiments at headquarters.—

warded to all the representatives of Prussia in Germany, to keep them au courant of the sentiments at headquarters.—

Berlin, May 23, 1855.

To Count Arrim—My note of the 19th instant, uddressed to your Excellency, was already on its road to Vienna when Count Esterhazy had the goodness to communicate to me the annexed circular of the 17th instant, together with the despatch of the same date, directed to him, also annexed. Your Excellency will, therefore, have been already in a position to give Count Buck the assurance that the Russian despatch communicated by Herr Yon Glinka to the members of the Dist seems to us also, at present, to call for no motion or declaration at the atting of that body, and that we are willing to take this document, importantly affecting German interests as it does, into deliberation only in connexion with the detailed communications which the Austrian Cabinet has on different occasions led us to look forward to But although, and for the very reason, that we for the present, in compliance with the wishes of the Imperial Austrian Cabinet and on account of negotiations still peading, reserve judgment on the Russian declaration, we cannot look upon it as salutary or even well grounded to consider it forthwith in that light and to designate it is that manner which has been adopted by Count Buol. I must confess myself unable to agree with an argument which avers that Russia is only striving after the disminent of Germany a declaration which, as the Austrian circular itself asys has been a source of satisfaction to the Austrian Government itself, and is abiding by results the acquisition of which Austria herself claims as a merit, and which I am far from wishing to be preciate, although it would be matter of easy proof to show that Prussia's incessant exertions at St. Petersburg have also at least shared in bringing about Russia's concessions with reference to these points. I am inclined also to doubt that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have also at least shared in bringing about Russia's conc Curis by means of the communication made by Herr von Glinha, since, as far as I know, and as indeed the text of the circular corroborates, no responsive declaration was sought for or expected. When, in former stages of the negotiations, the sincerity of the intentions professed by the Western Powers was impagned at St. Petersburg, Prussia openly declared herself opposed to such a course. Uninduenced by the currents of public option, ash has done the same on similar occasions both in Paris and London, and she would think herself wanting in the frankness due to her German allies if ahed in not also in the case before her demand an impartial and unprejudiced examination of the Russian note, as demanced by the honor and interest of Germany. We are ready and willing, as stated above, to defer determining what importance at the present conjuncture of affairs in Europe shall be given to this incident, and what into serious consideration until we have obtained a thorough how wieege of the communications that Austria has promised. I will not stop here to inquire if the degree of (at least intended) secreey and reserve with which Austria shrowds her negotiations with the Western Powers—from us still more than from other German governments—exactly corresponds to the degree of confidence that she claims from us. On the contrary, I beg expressly to state that his Majesty's government, citly appreciating Austria's difficult position and the endeavors she is making to surmount it, is incapable of wishing to drive the imperial Cabinet into making further communications. On the other hand, the Cabinet of Vienns will certainly always bear in mind that If we, out of consideration for Austria, suspend our deliberations and determinations, we do not by so doing in the remotest degree renounce our entire right ta a perfective make) are facts which we shall have to take into our serious consideration whilst forming our resolutions, but are facts which we shall have to take into our serious consideration at the past of the state of th

Great Bestain.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIMENT—DECIMAL COINAGE—
ADMIRISTRATIVE REPORM — MB. PILLMORE AT

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIMERN—DECIMAL COURGE—
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORM—MR. PILLMORE AT COURT.
The principal business in Parliament has been the discussion on Mr. Rrown's motion in favor of decimal coinge, and on Mr. Layard's, in favor of administrative reform. Besides this, debates have taken place on an educational bill; a bill to prevent more than twenty persons to assemble in private bouses for religious worship; a bill to prevent petty trading on Sunday, including a prohibition of the sale of milk and newspapers after pine o'clock in the moreing; and a bill to limit needlewomen's hours of work. Bills conferring constitutions on the provinces of Victoria and New South Wales were read a second time. Mr. Brown's resolutions were to the effect that the initiation of the decimal system of coinage by the issue of the florin had been successful, and that it be completed by the issue of silver coins representing the hundreth, and copper celus representing the 1,000th part of one pound sterling—smit coins to be called respectively "locatal" and "mills." Mr. J. S. Smith moved as an amendament that a congress of nations be invited to settle a uniform rate of currency. After considerable debate, that part of the motion specifying cents and mills was withdrawn, and the remainder adopted.

On Friday evening Mr. Layard's motion on administrative reform was debated. The following are the motion and the amendaments:—

Mr Leyard, administrative reform—"That the House views with deep and increasing concern, the state of the action, and is or opinion that the manuser in which murit and efficiency have teen sacrificing in public appointments, to party and family influences and to a plant adherence to routise, has given rise to reat misfertunes, and threaters to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in grave diseasters.

citing adherence to routise, has given rise to a treat mafertunes, and threaters to bring discredit upon \$25 malioral character, and to involve the country in \$630 madiscrete brancher, and to involve the country in \$630 minimizers the tecreestiy of a careful revision of our various (chical establishments, with a view to simplify
and south the the transaction of public business, and
by instituting jucicous tests of merit, as well as by romoving obstructions to its sair promotion and seglimate
to active the transaction of public business. And
by instituting jucicous tests of merit, as well as by romoving obstructions to its sair promotion and seglimate
to active the proportion of the energy and intelligence
for which he prophe of this country are distinguismed."

Mr. Vincent Scully—adoministrative reform—"That an
active he presents to ber Mighesty, thanking her for
her Order in Council of 21st of May last by which cerdiscretions of all young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any department of the
qual fications of all young men proposed to be appointed to junior attuations in any department of the
sivil savive; and praying that her Majesty will be
pleased to mobily such croers by cirecting the examination to be at open one, and held in public, and that the
examinators co have regard to superior qualifications
and ment; and praying, also, that a similar order, or
Orders in Council, be assaed as to the military, naval,
deplomatic and consular services, with the view to secure greater efficiency in all departments of the public
service."

The denate is acjourned.

Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by the
said clarendon, at an "addines," and subsequently
was present at a "drawing room." Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterwards dined with the
Queen. He (Mir. F..) is staying at Fenton's hotel, New
Bond street, London.

Ar hor Cunningham, supercargoof the American ship
same larget, and the superior and the superior department.

The ship Therton, at Liver

France.

HOPES OF AN HEIR TO THE THRONE—BANQUET—WAR.
A magnificent fete was given on the evening of the
lith, in the Hotel de Ville by the Prefect of the Seine
to the King of Portugal. Queen Christina, the Princess
Matbilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and six thousand
other persons, were present.
The most intresting intelligence refers to her Majesty the Empress. Dr. Loccek, the celebrated accounter
(who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery), was summoned by telegraph to Paris,
where after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Conneau,
it was formally announced that the Empress is enciente.

Spain.

THE INSURBECTION NOT SUPPRESSED.

Notwithstanding the government assertions that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there are indications to the contrary.

A despatch sent to Paris, June 13th, gave notice that a band of 70 men left Pampeluna, on the 11th, and took the direction of the French frontier to procure arms. A movement in Catalonia was feared. The French mail, which left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left Maritd on the 10th, were burned by the insurgents in Cartile. in Cartile.

The Cortes have rejected a proposition tending to

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London to regotiate for the hand of the English prisones royal.

On the exercing of the 12th an attempt was made to assardinate Cardinal Antonelli. The attempt falled, and the series was errested.

Count Cas'elcicars has set out to assume the government of Sicily.

The overland Indian mall is telegraphed; Calcutta, May 4; Madras, 9th; Bombay, 12th. Nothing important from India. Trade was much depressed. Exchange et Calcutta 2.1%. Money market tight.

THE VERY LATEST.

There was some firing between the steamer Magicienne

A despatch anticipatory of the overland mail men

ions that the imperialists in China have gained some triffing advantages over the insurgents. BY TELEGRAPH.

The Vulture has arrived with dispatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, anchored off Cronstadt on the 6th. The Russians fired on a boat off the Cossack while bearing a flag of truce and landing seven Finlanders, and 21 English sallors and three officers were killed.

On the 8th inst. the Magicianne fired for an hour with

great effect upon a body of horse artillery, receiving but ittle damage. On the 9th the Meran and Firefly were slightly injured by running upon some infernal ma-chines. There had been no alteration in the position of

The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday morn-

THE CRIMMA.

The correspondence is down to the 4th. The Guards had lost twenty-five men from cholers. The 31st regiment had also lost many men. The weather was excessively hot. The army had received about six thousand drafts since May 1. It was thought the force under Sir George Browne would return, and land about

the force on the Tchivuaya.

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol. Private letters and documents from Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army as well from wounds as sickness. The frequent burials which are continuing to be made on the cemeteries on the north side, confirm the information on this subject. Russians have secured a communication with the Crimes, independent of the road traversing the Isthmus of Pere-

VIRNNA, Friday noon.

On Monday Capt. Scobell will move his Passenger Act Amendment bill, providing that passenger ships carry-ing fifty passengers shall be provided with one or more

ampton on the 15th. The British ship Shamrock foundered at sea, with a valuable cargo of copper. The crew escaped in boats. COMMERCIAL.

The English funds to-day have shown less buoyancy, although there is no reason for the depression. Dis count houses have reduced their rates on call from 3 to 2%. The stock of bullion in the Bank shows a decrease

Commercial Instelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1855.

The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 4 per cent, at which it had stood since the 3d of May, to 35, per cent.

The measure had been so completely anticipated that, instead of causing any advance in the funds, it has led to realisations on the part of several speculators, who had recently made purchases under the conviction that it would coour. For a few days during the past week the probability of gold being required to be sent to Paris seemed to render a temporary delay probable, but a renewed tendency to as improvement in the Frunch exchange has since manifested itself, and is further confirmed by the quotations received to day. At the time when the last reduction was made it was thought that the rate of *per cent would probably be maintained for a long time, but the favorable turn which has subsequently eccurred in the prospects of the harvest, and the repeated successes in the Crimes, have altered the whole aspect of affairs, and caused a rise of between 4 and 6 per cent in the funds. As regards any direct action on the money market, the redefition is not likely to have much influence.

When the supply is beyond the demand the bank can never descend to any safe point without being underbid by other establishments; but in the present case the

several rates already prevailing among them are sufficiently low to prevent the necessity of the movement being met by any further action on their part Paper of a choice description has for some time been freely necessary to be consisted at three per cent, and the probability is that, with some occasional exceptions, a stand will be made at that rate. The last period when the bank rate of discount was as low as 2½ per eart was between June and September, 1855.

The bulloos then ranged between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000/, and Consols were about 93. The bullion is now about at the same point, but the amount of notes now about at the same point, but the amount of notes are mployed is larger by more than 2,000,000/.

Lonsols opened this meaning at the price of last every type army, 91% to 92 ext dividend for the July acceptation of the price of the supply of stock was brought forward, which caused a decline to 91% to ½. This was the last official price, but at a later hour, owing to lower prices from Pavis, there were sellers at 91%.

RICITARDSON, SPENCER AND CO.'S CHEGULAR.

from Pavis, there were sellers at 91%.

RICI VARIBON, SPENCHE AND CO'S CIMCULAR.

Lavreron. June 6, 1855.

The brill and weather for the last ten days, and very favorable revorts of the growing crops, have had the usual effect it this season of the year of depressing this and other markets throughout the country. Wesset may be quinced at 2d per 70 lower, and demand small. Floor freely offered at 2s per sace less money, without attacting purchasers. Indian corn. contrary to expectation, has been in limited request throughout the week, and, in the absence of light orders. Due declined is, dd. a is 9d. per quarter from the extreme quotations of this day week. To day's market was poorly streaded, and a small business done in either wheat or flour. Indian corn was inquired for at 50s. a 60s. 6d for yellow, but bolders were unwiking to go on; the few sales made were at 50s. 9d a 51s. for yellow: white held at 54s.—no buyers; market closes rather firmer. The quotations are:—White wheat, 12s, per 70 lbs.; flour, 40s. a 45s. per bbl. Indian corn, mixed, 50s. a 50s. 6d; yellow, 50s. 6d a 51s.; white, nomineally ds.

Bizz without obange, and the few sales made this week were at full rates. Becon.—Holders asking a further advance has checked business—buyers prefer waiting the result of the sale of a nout 2,600 berse; to be offered next week. Lard quiet, but firm; sales, about 100 tons. Tallow dull, and 1s. per cwt. lower. Rosin sgain lower, with sales of 4,600 bbls, at 2s. 10d. Bart..—Not a single transaction.

Corrow.—The market has been quiet throughout the week; but prices are steadily maintained. In Manches ter, the reaction in Cotton has interfered materially; but, since Tuesday, rather a better feeling has prevaited. Midding Orleans, 6%d.; Mobile, 6%d.; Howeds, 6.9.16c.

The Bank has further reduced its rate or injects one

ed. Middling Orleans, 69-16c.
The Bank has further reduced its rate of interest one half per cent.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. tans, (Dr. Cheever's,) in Union square, yesterday morning, to witness the exercises consequent on the annual commencement of the New York University. At 10 c'clock A. M. the procession entered the church in the

c'clock A. M. the procession entered the church in the following order:

The Janitor.
Students of Arts.
Can idates for the Baccalaureate.
Alumni of the University.
The Chancellor and Faculty of Science and Letters.
Professors not of the Governing Faculty.
The Medical Faculty
Students of the Medical Department
Masters of the University Grammar School.
The Council.
Regents of the University.
The Faculty of Columbia College.
Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
The President and Faculty of the Free Academy.
Officers of the New York Historical Society.
The Reversed Clergy.
Professors of the Union Theological Seminary.
The scene in the church was very brilliant. The Chan-

The scene in the church was very brilliant. The Char cellor, faculty and invited guests of the University were seated on an elevated platform, overlooking the body of the church. Below and in the galleries above the seats were filled to overflowing with an assemblage the great majority of whom were young females, who had come to smile applause on the young aspirants for oratorical fame, and shower upon them floral favors. Dodworth's band was in attendance, and their choice music added to the interest of the occasion.

provement over the commencements of former years. This is in great part due to the rigid discipline recently put in force in the University, and to the varied acquirements of Ben. N. Martin, Professor of Belies Lettres, who is fast earning for himself and the institution he is attached to an enviable reputation throughout the

he is attached to an enviable reputation throughout the country.

After a prayer from Rev. Dr. Dewitt,
Mr. Samuel Carlisle was introduced, who delivered the Latin salutatory, which seemed to please the audience quite as much as though it was in their own vernacular. The Latin was pronounced excellent by competent judges.

"Self-Reliance" was the theme of an oration by Inving S. Camprell. This young gentleman made the most of a hackeyed subject. His graceful bearing and fininged elecution made a most favorable impression on the audience, who cheered him loudly at the close of his remarks.

marks.

Mr HENRY N FISHER then proceeded to deliver an oratien on the 'Influence of the Metropolitan Press.'' He tion on the "Influence of the Metropolitan Press." He alluded in fitting terms to the importance and dignity of journaism in this city, and compared it with the effect and sickly productions of Washington, that gave neither tone or character to the public opinion, and it behooves its concuctors to realize the responsibility they labor under. The orator then proceeded to exporte certain prints published in our midst that advocate socialism, woman's rights, and similar monstrosities. Other presses, again attack private character malignantly, and so throw discredit on their other opinions, and weaken their influence. Mr. Fisher then proceeded to describe the characteristics of a well cenducted press, in a manner that evidently showed he had the Herald in his initid's eye.

mind a sys.

Mr. Fowns Romson mext discoursed on "Herotem" in the Februal to many noble examples, and instanced young Holland, still fitting the signal you on board the uniting Arctics at the corner of Kins Nightingals and the Arctics at the Corner of Kins Nightingals and the Arctics at the Corner of Kins Nightingals and the Lorent in possible to concesse in print all the Encycle the promise to concesse in print all the Encycle the promise to concesse in print all the Encycle the Arcyrite with the ladies, a fact no doubt due to his cod look.

Odo look and the Heinstanced with approbation the conduct of Brutus, who condemned his son to death, even while his heart was wrung with paternal anguish. This opinion, by the way, is open to much criticism, for there are many who think that the ties of nature are asperier to the requirements of law, and that the conduct of Brutus, while it was in consensance with the barbarism of his time, is undeserving the approbation of a Christian community. Mr Carr was fearful that the great danger to our republic was the laxity exhibited by so many to the just requirements of the constitution.

Mr. Masor R. Braone had for his thems, "Connestions in Life." To begin right in the world should be our great encesavor. Burns and Byron were examples of men of great talents, who formed improper affliations in early life, which darkened and obscured their fair fame. After discussing that point at length, the crator closed by expressing a wish to form a chase connection with some one of the fair dameels in the audience, a remark that seemed to please them highly, as they favored the speaker with showers of bouquets as he concluded.

Mr. Elinkir B. Muxnor delivered a pleasing and well considered oration, entitled "two Hundred Vasra Ago." He spoke of the Pilgrim Fathers—of Standish, Brewster, Bracford, and their associates; and paid a well merited to deliver as oration with the quaint title of "the Wall-ed Heart," which proved to be a fercolous attack on old bachelors, those believer in single

as he nobly battles for the rights of his own native Stude of Conn voticut. I see the reservable Francise, whose head is alvered with the hairs of more than eight winters, tu., whose manly form stid remains as firm as his own mass. We mind. I hear his deep-toned vote as he moves withat prayers imploying the assistance of Heaven, and its bleasings on their deliberation, he offered to the Divine Peing every mean not at the opining of the convention. The orator paid and closed with the usual fedicitations addressed to the Obancelor, the faculty, and his classmates. He was when well cheered as he took his seat.

The degree of Bachelor of Aris was then conferred on the following candidates.

Inving Shepherd Campbell, Henry N. Fin her, Samuel Carille. Elbert B Mon. oc., Gouverneur Carr, Edward J Owen, A sidney Boare.

Robert Grier Strong.

Also an honorable testimonial for a partial commens as awarded to John W. Crane. Jr.

This was done by Chancelor Ferris in the manual Latin—"Auctoritate hojused universitatis mibi commissa, admitto voc adjunctum gradum in artibus, and comph privilegia et henores," ac.

The degree of Maste of Aris was conterred on the following named altomul of the University, via:—Class of 1850.—John Young and George Griswell Class of 1850.—John Young and George Griswell Class of 1850.—Lawar E. Eshert John H. Meddel.

Glass of 1850.—John Young and George Griswold
Grsy
Glass of 1851.—Edward P. Crane.
Glass of 1852.—James E. Egbert, John H. Bineleit,
Francis V. White, John A. Foster, and Gouvernour H.
Smith
The digres of Dector in Medicine was conferred on the
following named gentlemen, graduates of the Medical
Cellege of the University:—
James Holland, of Massachusetts,
Washington A. West, of Georgia,
Levi Warren, of New York
Charles Van Alen, of New York.
Aaron Alward of N. B.
Peter H. Barclay, of New York.
The following named students have been awarded
prizes by the facuity:—

In the Sophemore Class.

Prizes by the faculty:

In the Sophemore Class.

Edward A. Collier, being best in Mathematics.

Mancius H. Hutton, " Latin.

Thomas S. Mount, " Greek.

Thomas S. Mount, " Greek.

Edward L. Sayder, being best in Mathematics.

Thomas Carter, " Latin.

Samuel P. Carter, " Greek.

The Van Loren prize, for the best essay by a seciety.

On the best mode of meliorating the condition of the leathen," was awarded to Mr. Henry N. Fisher.

The Council have conferred the following honorary degrees, viz:—

The Council have conferred the following honoract degrees, viz.—
Dector of Music—Lowell Mason.
Dector of Music—Lowell Mason.
Dector of Divin ty—Rev. Alexander Munroe, paster of the Free Church, Manobester, England; Rev. Ell H. Canfield, rector of Christ Church Brooklyn; Rev. Wm. T. Sprole, chaplain in the Military Academy at West Point, and professor of ethics and English literature; Rev. Wm. G. Schauffler, missionary of the American Board to the Jaws, Constantinople; Rev. Robert Boyd, Prescott, G. W. Master of Arts—Augustin José Morales, prefessor of Spanish in the Free Academy; Solomon Jenser, New York.

Chancellor Francis then delivered the benediction, after which the audience dispersed.

MESTING OF THE ALUMNI.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI. A meeting of the Alumni was held in the lecture room of the University yesterday, after the coremonies were concluded, George H. Moore, President, in the chair, and Thomas B. Sterling officiating as secretary protess. The Treasurer's report was received, which was des ed satisfactory to the association. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Arkman, Cruns and Brush, were

appointed a committee to nominate officers for the suing year. They retired, and agreed upon the follow

appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They retired, and agreed upon the following names:—

For President—G. H. Moore.

Vice President—R Crosby.
Secretary—Wm. R. Martin.
Executive Committee—R. O. Doremus, Thos. B. Sterling,
W. L. Felt, Wm. Beers.
Which were confirmed.
A resolution was proposed, to procure a painting of Bishop Wainright, but after a warm debate, it was withdrawn.

WILLIAM B WODGEWOOD moved that a committee be appointed to reorganize the law school of the University, which after some debate was carried. It appears the most prominent lawyers of the city have agreed to demonstrate the following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to organize the law department.

Wm. B. Wedgewood, Wm. B. McMurrey, A. Oaksy Hall and George H. More. After the transantion of other unimportant business the society adjourned. There is to be a meeting of the class of 1856 to-night, at the Delancy House in Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER OF THE ALUMMI.

ANNIVERSARY SUPPER OF THE ALUMNI. House, to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of that institution. An ample collation was spread, getten up at the expense of the President, George H. Moore, who officiated on the occasion, assisted by Prefessor Crosby. After the cloth was removed, the President rose and in few president rose and in few presidents are the contract of the president rose and in few presidents. dent rose, and, in a few appropriate remarks, gave a teast complimentary to the institution which all present desired to honor—the New York University. Rev Dr. Maruswa, the former Chancellor of the Uni-

desired to honor—the New York University.

Rev Dr. MATHEWS, the former Chanceller of the University, rose and said that he had the honer to be one of the founders of that institution—a certain structure that stood on Washington square. Many of these present had seen the inside, and knew what it was. Ho for one, deemed that building, costly though it was, the very louniation of the institution. Had it not been built, Troig Jet (Troy was) would have been written of its existence. As it was now, cito perpensawas its mooto.

The PRESIDENT—Now, gentlemen, you have heard the Chancellor who got us into the scrape in erecting the building. I now give you the Chancellor who got us set of the scrape—Dr. Ferris.

Professor Joinson responded in a few remarks, in which he claimed that New York was indebted to the University for much good done.

Dr. INRAKL FORT responded in behalf of the medical department of the University, which, he said, was the most flourishing school in the country. He spets of the importance of a proper medical department. If they had had it in the Crimes, what multitudes would have been saved from disease and death! Hener speaks of the physician Macchie, who accompanied the Greeks in the Trojan war, and did good service, and if a greek per system was organised, two thirds of those tand died is the wars would have been saved.

Dr. HENRY, one of the former professors of the University, next made a humorous speech, which was much applauced.

The President, Mr. Mork, made a humorous speech, in which he denied, on behalf of his New Hampshim forefathers, that they came to this country for religious liberty—they came for liberty to fish. (Laughter.)

Rev. Mr. Okogood was mext called upon, who spoke of New York, which he designated as a problem. It had been eald it was going to the cevil, and there was some danger of such a consummation. There was danger of too much amurement—of too much intellectuality; but withly, it was the city to live in for a scholar. What we want is first class unstitutions of learning

Chicket.—The great match between the two rived clubs, St. George vs. New York, was commanced yesterday morning at Hoboken. Time was called at 6½ o'clock, when the game stood all in favor of New York. St. George made 69, and New York 218, with two wickets to go out, and only one innings played for that. Same showed some good play, though the bowling was much n his favor; he got 113 runs, and not out. The President of the contract of the contra n his favor; he got 113 runs, and not out. The President of the Club presented him with his bat on the occasion. Higham made 23, and Preston 25—not out. Addy Barolay played well for 11. Gibbes was the gos of the day in cricket. It was worth a journey to see him get 25 runs against the good bowling of March. Sam Wright did not make a large score—only 10; but he played well for them, and so did Hindhaugh for the same number. The game will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock. A goodly number of ladies and gentlemen visited the ground.

City Intelligence.

LECTURE TO DEAP MUNE.—Another of the course lectures before the deaf mutes of this city was deliver last night, at the University, by Dr. Dudley Post, of the Professors at the Deaf and Dumb Asylam Fiftieth street. The audience was not very large, ow doubtless to the heat of the weather. At 8 o'clock, & Rev. Mr. Galludet introduced the lectures, who are for his discourse "The works of nature a proof of a type Creator." The whole lecture of course was in sign language, and having no interpretar present we auxable to publish it. 'It apparenty made a deep impersion upon the audience, who seemed to regard it will much attention.

SUICIDE OF A FRIGIT.—Harriet O'Callaham, an Iri

SUICIDE OF A FINALE.—Harriet O'Callahas, egirl, 20 years of age, committed suicide on night, at her bearding house, No. 167 Duane et night, at her bearding house, No. 157 Duane as wallowing a dose of arsenic. A short time be was discovered in preparing a rope with which berself, but was prevented carrying out her line was a girl of questionable character, and was tired of life. Coroner O'Donnell yesterday inquest upon the body, and the jury readered of "Saicide."